

Select Committee of eleven to make enquiries as to the effect of the present revenue laws on the commerce, manufactures, and agriculture of the country, and report at the next session.

Mr. Floyd spoke on the subject of the McLeod resolution during the recess of the morning hour.

A joint Resolution was adopted calling for a report, at the next session, of the expense of printing for the two Houses, and the practicability of reducing the expense, and separating the press from the Government.

The Committee on Elections made a report, declaring that Mr. Levy, the Delegate from Florida, was not entitled to a seat on this floor.

#### Friday, Sept. 3.

**Fiscal Corporation Bill Passed.**  
The Senate to-day, after a very sensible speech from Mr. Simmons, of R. I., in favor of the Fiscal Corporation Bill, and another from Mr. Herrien, in reply to Mr. Buchanan, brought the debate on this subject to a close.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment, reserving the power to alter, modify or repeal the charter, but it was rejected.

The bill was finally passed—Yeas 27—Nays 22, as follows:

**YEAS—Messrs.** Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrin, Chase, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

**NAYS—Messrs.** Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McKim, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

#### Saturday, Sept. 4.

The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of **The Revenue Bill.**

Mr. Clay made an important exposé of the situation of the Treasury.

Mr. Clay estimates the actual revenue for the first half year of 1841,

Customs	\$6,113,410
Lands	826,669
Bank Bonds	637,019
Miscellaneous	64,945

Making a grand average \$7,643,000  
Expenditures during the same time, including current expenses, public debt, and Treasury notes \$14,431,503

Making a difference between the revenue and expenditure, for the first half of 1841, of \$6,789,437

He then estimated the public revenue for the last half of 1841, supposing the Revenue Bill before the Senate not to pass.

For customs, bonds, and miscellaneous items, \$7,005,026  
The expenditure for the same, including current expenses, public debt and Treasury notes \$16,116,560

Making a deficiency in the revenue of the latter half year of 1841, of \$9,111,534  
Making a total amount of deficiency during the year 1841, \$15,900,971

To all this deficiency should be added, Mr. Clay said, the expenses of the Extra Session.

Mr. Clay expressed his strong desire to reduce the expenses for the next session; but said it would be indispensable at the next session to have another loan.

He thought the average of the expenses of this administration would not equal that of Mr. Van Buren's. He hoped to bring it down to twenty-two, or even twenty millions. He recollected this government when the whole civil list cost but six hundred thousand dollars. But now great abuses had crept into the administration of the revenues.

The question was then taken on motion of Mr. Woodbury to amend the bill, by exempting Coffee and Tea from duties, and was decided in the affirmative, 39 to 10.

Mr. Allen moved to exempt Salt from duties. Mr. Walker wished to amend the amendment so as to include gunny bags. Mr. Preston objected to this, pending which question, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Q. Adams spoke on the McLeod resolution, and made a vigorous defence of Mr. Webster's course on that subject. He remarked that the American people had reason to thank God that Daniel Webster had the management of this business.

This opinion on the part of Mr. Adams, was disinterested and patriotic,—for he has not been supposed to be very partial to Mr. Webster.

#### Tuesday, Sept. 7.

**The Revenue Bill Passed.**  
The Senate, to-day, took up the Revenue Bill again, and many amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Calhoun offered an amendment providing that the duties fixed by the Compromise Act shall not be increased till July, 1842. He was unwilling to raise a revenue to give away.

After some debate the amendment was rejected. Mr. Loco Walker, of Mississippi, next offered an amendment to exempt Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry from revenue duties. [Wonder if the Lokies will not manage to make out of this statement that the Whigs are exempting from taxation articles of luxury and finery, consumed by the rich. They'll get some dead man or other to swear to it, most likely.]

There was much conversation upon the question of the time when the bill should take effect. Mr. Clay had fixed the 30th Sept. in the Bill. Mr. Wright wished to fix the 1st of November. Mr. Woodbury said that the most convenient time to fix in reference to the business of the Treasury, was the 30th of Sept. Independently of the wants of the government that was the most proper time. Mr. Wright's motion was lost, and the 30th of Sept. fixed.

Mr. Choate moved a proviso, allowing further time for vessels arriving from the coast of Cape Horn and the south of Good Hope, which was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill read a third time. Mr. Clay said in order to save time to the House it would be better to pass the bill to-day.

The Bill was passed, and given to the House for the concurrence of that body in the amendments.

**Commencement at Middlebury.** The Commencement occurred on the 18th ult. A correspondent says there was a large concourse of people, a pleasant day, and very respectable performances from the class, which was small. The degree of A. B. was conferred on six, only; A. M. on eighteen. Honorary A. M. on Rev. Messrs. Cyrus Prindle of Middlebury, Vernon Wolcott of Moriah, N. Y., Joshua B. Graves of Hopedale, Penn., and Charles Doolittle of Granville, N. Y.; D. D. on Rev. Thomas W. Jenkyn of London, and Calvin Hitchcock of Randolph, Mass.; LL. D. on Hon. Samuel Nelson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York.

**Afternoon Prayer.**—Inaugural Address, by Prof. Albert Smith. Address before the Philomathean Society, by Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.—Vermont Chronicle.

#### RIOT AT CINCINNATI.

A slip from the office of the Cincinnati Republican, dated Saturday morning, Sept. 4th, brings us the following particulars of an alarming riot which took place there on that day. The intelligence is confirmed by other accounts; among which is a letter, which will be found below, received at the office of the New Era.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4th, 1841.

**To the Editors of the New Era:**

Our city is at this moment the theatre of the most terrible excitement I have ever witnessed. The military are patrolling the streets, and heralds are out, by order of the Mayor, calling upon the citizens to meet at 10 o'clock, this morning, at the Market House, to devise measures for the preservation of the peace, and protection of our citizens. The whites and negroes have had a terrible battle, in which several men are reported to have been killed and a number badly wounded. As I have but a few minutes to write before the close of the eastern mail, I can give but a brief narrative of this dreadful affair. On the evening before last, it appears, that a quarrel occurred between several negroes and two white men, in which the latter were badly wounded, with dirk knives. This occasioned considerable excitement, and added fresh fuel to the existing flame, which has been increasing in intensity and volume, with threatening rapidity of late.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a large concourse of people, without concert or arms, assembled at the junction of Sixth-street and Broadway, in the immediate vicinity of the 'Five Points' of this city, or as it is called here 'Nigger-town.' A few persons in the mob, (which consisted of 3 or 400,) apparently without any deliberate design, threw stones against the buildings of the negroes. The negroes immediately poured into the mob a volley of bullets, from muskets and rifles, with which they had previously provided themselves in anticipation of an attack.

The mob being unarmed, fled precipitately, and were hotly pursued for nearly a square by the blacks, who yelled out a wild shout of triumph and defiance, and then returned to their houses. During the firing a number of the negroes were stationed on the tops of their own and the adjoining houses, from which they levelled their pieces at the crowd.

The mob continued at bay till after midnight, by which time, perhaps, thirty or forty of the assailants provided themselves with arms, and a six-pounder cannon. Thus equipped they advanced to the position they occupied in the early part of the evening, loaded their cannon with fragments of iron, and levelled its muzzle against a building about one hundred yards distant, in which a large number of armed negroes were said to be stationed.

After a few ineffectual shots from the small arms of the assailants, the cannon was discharged, but without effect. The negroes quickly rallied, and returned a heavy fire upon their houses, but the whites stood their ground, reloading and discharging their six-pounder cannon several times, and kept up also a brisk fire with their small arms. The conflict was terrible, but fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace and dispersed the mob.

Since 3 o'clock this morning our city has enjoyed its usual repose, but there are apprehensions of a dreadful and concerted attack upon the blacks to-night, which of course the law-abiding portion of our citizens will exert themselves to prevent. There are various reports of the number killed and wounded on both sides, but it is impossible to ascertain the truth of these reports at present.

The negroes were the victors! What will be the result of this? The negroes 'victorious' think of that! It is said they were counselled by the abolitionists to arm themselves, and fire upon the whites if attacked. A crowd of people have just passed my window in pursuit of some blacks, and I am informed by a friend at my elbow that the city is all in confusion and uproar again, and that terror-struck negroes are flying in all directions.

There is no fighting or lynching, but the people, the mob, are taking the negroes into custody as fast as they can be caught, with the design of enforcing a law of this State, which requires all colored residents of Ohio to give bond for their good behavior, or leave the State. I will keep you advised of the progress of this negro war.

In haste, yours, &c.

From the Boston Daily Times.

**MOST HORRIBLE.**

From 70 to 75 persons lynched!

We have published accounts of the horrible exercise of Lynch Law on the persons of counterfeits in the valley of the Mississippi. In addition to what has already been stated, we learn from the St. Louis papers that at the latest dates the citizens were on their way up and down the river, burning the houses and otherwise destroying the property of the miserable victims of their lynchery. Their families were ordered to leave their homes forever.

From the statement of the St. Louis New Era, which we annex, it will be seen that the number of persons butchered has been understated. Instead of twenty or thirty, it was from fifty to seventy-five. Such horrible butchery admits of no palliation whatever. The discovery, even of the 'implements of rascality,' is no excuse for the horrid murders, and the people of Coahoma county should be declared outlaws, until the authors of crimes so atrocious and unexampled are given up. The following is the extract referred to:—

It seems the section of country above and below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, has been for years infested with gangs of pirates and counterfeiters. Islands 67, 68, and 69 were notorious resorts for them. The people of Coahoma county, Miss., and from the other side of the river, determined to rid themselves of such pests, and our information is, that they succeeded in capturing from 50 to 75 of them.

On the 3d of August they placed them on board a trading boat, took her to an unfrequented place, so that there might be no witnesses, and shot and drowned them all! A portion of the names of the gang have been furnished us. They are—Hugh Tully, the chief of the gang, Eliphus Kingston, Andrew McLaughlin, Joe Cotton, Hugh Norris, Joseph Merriott, Wells Pollock, and James Macaulay.

When the Baltic passed up, the citizens were on their way down the river, engaged in the work of burning the houses lately occupied by the victims of their vengeance. No violence was offered to the families who were in them, but they were ordered to leave their homes forever. It is further stated, that the Cashier of the counterfeiting establishment was found dead in the river at Columbus.

All the implements of rascality were found about the premises of the murdered men. A large amount of Counterfeit Bank Notes was discovered, consisting of \$50 and \$100 notes on the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, not signed, and 1, 2, and 3 dollar notes of the Third Municipality, New Orleans.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser mentions the arrival of General Winfield Scott, in that city, upon duties connected with his military station.

We give below, the returns as far as received, except from those counties less than half reported. By next week we hope to report them in full.

#### RUTLAND COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Benson,	141	88			King, w
Brandon,	180	123	79		Sprague, w
Castleton,	209	110	9		Sanford, w
Chittenden,	54	39	13		Leonard, w
Clarendon,	163	99	6		Smith, w
Danby,					Edmonds, w
Fairhaven,					Sheldon, w
Hubbardston,					Flagg, w
Mendon,	43	98	3	1	Fish, w
Middletown,					Caldwell, l
Mt. Holly,	93	11	83		Paul, w
Mt. Tabor,					Bryant, w
Orwell,	126	39	20		Bottom, w
Pawlet,	176	149	8		Wilcox, w
Pittsford,	32	24	48		Bowen, w
Poultney,	151	124	20		Simons, w
Poultney,	184	14	36		Noyes, w
Rutland,	218	82	67	5	Simons, w
Shelburne,					Adams, l
Shrewsbury,	53	136	1		Needham, l
Sudbury,					Moon, g
Wilmington,					Shaw, w
Wellsford,					For, w
Westhaven,					Lewis, w
					Coleman, w

#### WINDSOR COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Woodstock,	430	117	24		Chandler, w
Pomfret,	137	135	19		Paul, w
Harford,	208	98	15		Porter, w
Windsor,	294	118	13		Coolidge, w
Rochester,	180	88	48		Cooper, w
Chester,	180	229	29		Henry, l
Clarendon,	49	25	14		Hyde, w
Clarendon,	21	25	111		Fullam, w
Plymouth,	82	67	13		Slack, w
Bridgewater,	160	132	4		Lamb, w
Barnard,	170	104	4		Davis, w
Bethel,	125	177	37		Aikens, l
Hardland,	212	144	2		No choice.
Reading,	123	77	17		Catt, w
Royalton,	96	61	76		Safford, w
Sharon,	62	135	35		Tier, l
Springfield,	252	100	37		Whipple, w
Stockbridge,					Morgan, w
Weatherfield,	123	45	71		Prentiss, w
Andover,	55	29	42		
Norwich,	135	191	27		Davis, l
Weston,	136	32			

#### BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Arlington,	368	336	81		Canfield, w
Bennington,	115	137	39		Dorr, w
Dorset,	1	19			Martindale, w
Glastenbury,	31	25			Hawes, l
Landgrave,	166	134	20		Meach, w
Manchester,					Sargent, w
Pownall,					Brown, w
Peru,	46	97			Davidson, w
Readsboro,	121	39	4		Houghton, l
Rupert,					Sheldon, l
Sandgate,					Tuttle, w
Searsburgh,	1m				Stone, w
Shafsbury,	87	185	28		Marten, l
Stamford,					Strand, l
Sunderland,	24	74			Graves, l
Winhall,	64	33			Ridder, w
Woodford,					Abazon, l

#### ORANGE COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Bradford,	148	167	81		Taylor, l
Braintree,					Smith, w
Brookfield,	83	122	72		No choice
Chelsea,	142	219	39		Vilas, l
Corinth,	150	218			Dearborne, l
Fairlee,	57	70	1		Norris, l
Newbury,	246	251	16		Tenney, w
Orange,					Fiffeld, l
Randolph,	184	117	148		Hubbard, w
Stafford,	97	118	22		Cobb, l
Thetford,	194	217	19		Niles, l
Topham,	74	229	10		Grow, l
Vernhire,	192	144	5		Foster, w
Washington,	129	123			Wiggins, l
West Fairlee,	63	89	10		Emory, w
Williamstown,	109	131	38		May, l
					Howe, w

#### CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Bolton,	12	71	4		Colton, l
Burlington,	346	280	7		Grissold, w
Charlotte,	121	37			Heath, w
Colchester,	95	144	4		Webster, l
Essex,	130	170	5		Stanton, l
Hinesburgh,	138	79	28		Smith, w
Huntington,	117	68			Ferguson, w
Jericho,	140	124	2		Bliss, w
Milton,	191	127	2		Boardman, w
Richmond,	76	123	20		Jones, l
Shelburne,	97	69	1		White, w
St. George,	15				Isham, w
Underhill,	67	161	3		Marramore, l
Westford,	150	105	14		Jackson, w
Williston,	110	125	39		London, w

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Barre,	126	267	2		Keith, l
Berlin,	129	160	24		Davis, w
Calais,	23	236	14		Kent, l
Dorbury,	48	81	12		Town, l
Fayston,	5	73	9		Royce, l
Marshallfield,	113	135	10		Hollister, l
Middlesex,	123	104	7		Warren, w
Monroe,	12	158	2		McCloud, l
Montpelier,	261	445	43		Baylies, l
Moretown,	70	119	5		Kingsly, l
Northfield,	180	205	7		Robinson, l
Painfield,	39	192	18		Palmer, l
Roxbury,	46	81	11		Sampson, l
Waitsfield,	83	75	31		Jones, w
Warren,					Wright, w
Waterbury,	107	207	50		Allen, l
Westchester,	33	59	27		Leonard, w

#### LAMOILE COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Belvidere,					
Cambridge,					
Eden,	29	54	26		Hines, w
Elmore,	19	53	14		Town, l
Hydepark,	55	140	8		Boardman, l
Johnson,	63	140	37		Andrews, l
Manfield,					
Morrinstown,	54	161	39		Small, l
Stirling,					
Stowe,	57	146	47		Robinson, l
Waterville,					
Wolcott,	79	57	5		Crane, w

#### CALEDONIA COUNTY.

Town.	P.	S.	H.	W.	Rep.
Barnet,	166	117			Gilchrist, whig
Borke,	134	180			Davidson, w
Cabot,	108	180	18		Webster, l
Danville,	186	205	10		Eastman, l
Granville,	95	100			Weich, w
Hardwick,	72	179	15		Davis, l
Kirby,	57	64			Carpenter, w
Lyndon,	226	205			McGaffey, l
Newark,	40	34			Sleeper, w
Peacham,	136	107	7		Chandler, w
Ryegeat,	93	96			Hall, 2d, l
Sheffield,	63	68			Ingalls, l
St. Johnsbury,	211	138			Hastings, w
Sutton,	45	125			Curtis, l
Walden,	64	103			Perkins, l
Waterford,	140	84			Roswell, w
Wheatlock,	29	118			Magnon, l

The Troy Whig says the nomination of Mr. Everett as minister to England was not opposed on the ground that he was an abolitionist, but on the ground that he was not an advocate of slavery? The Whig remarks,

"Or in other words, he is to be rejected for holding the same opinions in regard to slavery which were held by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Marshall and Randolph, and which are now held by Clay, Leigh, Barbour, Garnett, and nearly every distinguished man at the South, with the